

OSAGE VALLEY BANNER.

VOL. I.

TUSCUMBIA, MILLER COUNTY, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1879 42172

NO. 2.

Osage Valley Banner.

Official Paper of Miller County.

A. FULKEMSON & SONS
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Opp. Fellows building.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

STATE:
Governor - JOHN S. PHELPS.
Lieut. Governor - H. C. BROCKMYER.
Secretary of State - M. K. McGRATH.
Treasurer - ELIJAH GATES.
Auditor - THOMAS HOLLADAY.
Att'y General - JACKSON L. SMITH.
Register of Lands - JAS. E. M. HENRY.
Supt. Public Instruction - R. D. SHANNON.

JUDGES SUPREME COURT:
Ten Years - JOHN W. HENRY.
Eight Years - WARWICK HOU-H.
Six Years - THOS. A. SHERWOOD.
Four Years - WM. B. NAPION.
Two Years - E. H. NORTON.

COUNTY:
Representative - SAM'L T. HARRISON.
Circuit & County Clerk - JOEL B. CLARK.
Sheriff & Collector - PINCKNEY S. MILLER.
Probate Judge & Treasurer - JAS. H. TODD.
Prosecuting Atty - E. C. SWALEM.
Surveyor - H. S. BURNINGAME.
School Commissioner - W. M. LUMPKIN.
Coroner - S. P. HICKMAN.

FOR EQUALITY TOWNSHIP:
Justice of the Peace - AMBROSE BROCKMAN.
Constable - J. N. COIT.
Post-office address, Tusculum.

TERMS OF COURT.

CIRCUIT COURT: Meets Fourth Monday in
March and Third Monday in September;
G. W. MILLER, Judge.

COUNTY COURT: Meets First Monday in
February, May, August and November;
W. R. WRIGHT, presiding Justice; JOSH
S. JONES, 1st district, Hiram Beck, 2nd
district, associate Justices.

PROBATE COURT: Meets Second Mon-
day in February, May, August and Novem-
ber; JAS. H. TODD, Judge.

CHURCHES.

M. E. Church—Tusculum 3rd Sunday, Morn-
ing and evening, and usually on Sat'y eve'g.
J. M. HARRY, pastor.

M. E. Church—Mt. Pleasant, at 4 o'clock
p. m. on the 2nd and 4th Sundays. Rev.
BENJAMIN, pastor.

M. E. Church—Iberia, 2nd Sunday, morning
and evening. J. M. DARTY, pastor.

CHRISTIAN Church—Tusculum, 4th Lord's
day, morning and evening. W. P. DOANEY,
pastor.

WRIGHTS School house, near Little Salt
1st and 3rd Lord's days. J. H. D. TAYLOR
on the 1st and L. E. MELTON on the 3d.

SPRING GARDEN, 4th Lord's day, W. F.
FINDLEY, pastor.

SALEM Church, on 4th Lord's day, 11 o'clock
a. m. Sam'l Dutcher, pastor.

HAPPIST—F. at the year commencing Sept.
1877. The time of meeting of each church in
this Association is ruled by Saturday.

UNION Church—Meets 4th Saturday in each
month. J. M. Hibbs, mod.

PIG RICHWOODS Church—meets 3rd
Saturday in each month. S. O. BURKS, mod.,
Thos. Merchant, Clerk.

LITTLE RICHWOODS Church—meets 1st
Saturday in each month. J. M. Hibbs, mod.

PLEASANT POINT Church—meets 1st
Saturday. Ed. Jones, mod.

WEST GLAZE Church—meets 1st Saturday,
J. M. Hibbs, mod.

GRAVES BILL Church—meets 2nd Sat'y
no pastor.

NEW SALEM Church—meets 4th Saturday,
Ed. Duncan, mod.

SABBATH School, at Mt. Pleasant, 3
o'clock p. m. every Sunday. D. H. Austin,
Supt.

Osage River Association will meet with
Little Richwoods Church, Miller county, six
miles west of Iberia, on Thursday before the
1st Saturday in September, 1879. S. O.
Burks, Mod., W. B. McCubbin, Clerk.

A. F. & A. M.

Tusculum, R. A. Chapter No. 87,
A. F. & A. M., meet at their hall the Second
Saturday after full moon each month.

H. BRADLYFORD, H. P.
Wm. H. Haunstein, Sec'y.

Tusculum, Lodge No. 437, A. F. & A. M.
meet Saturday on or before full moon in
each month.

H. BRADLYFORD, W. M.
H. C. TODD, Sec'y.

Brumley, U. D. A. F. & A. M., hold regu-
lar communications Saturday night on or
after full moon in each month.

J. L. CONNER, W. M.
G. S. PHILLIPS, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.

Tusculum, Lodge, 305,
I. O. O. F. hold their regular meetings every
Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock p. m.

I. T. JOHNSON, N. G.
H. C. TODD, Sec'y.

Pleasant Mt. Lodge, No. 35, I. O. O. F.
hold regular meetings every Saturday, at
7 o'clock p. m.

J. P. SPALDING, N. G.
A. J. LOVE, Sec'y.

Iberia Lodge, No. 340, I. O. O. F. meet
regular communication every Saturday even-
ing, at 7 o'clock p. m.

ISAIAH LATCHUM, N. G.
LEWELLYN T. JAMES, Sec'y.

Abram Fulkerson,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Real Estate and Claim Agent.
Tusculum, Mo.

T. E. Robinson,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Tusculum, Mo.

[Office at present in the Court House.]
Probate business, Collections, Partitioning
Lands and Quietting Titles a Specialty.
Have been Clerk of the County and Circuit
Courts for 12 years, am familiar with the
Records, have the only ABSTRACT OF
TITLES in the county.

E. C. Swalem,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Tusculum, Mo.
Will practice his profession in Miller and
adjacent counties.

Jacob Gault,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Tusculum, Mo.

All business entrusted to his care will be
promptly and faithfully attended to.

Isaiah Latchum,
Attorney at Law, Notary Public and
LAND AGENT.
Iberia, Mo.

Will practice his profession in Miller and
adjacent counties.

Geo. T. White,
Attorney at Law,
Jefferson City, Mo.

H. B. Hamilton,
Attorney at Law,
Jefferson City, Mo.

W. S. Pope,
Attorney at Law,
Jefferson City, Mo.

Joseph R. Edwards,
Attorney at Law,
Jefferson City, Mo.

A. P. Nixdorf,
Practicing Physician and
SURGEON,
Pleasant Farm Mo.

J. B. McGee,
Physician and Surgeon and
ACCOUCHER,
Tusculum Mo.

Diseases of Women and Children made a
specialty.

H. Bradleyford,
Physician and Surgeon,
Tusculum Mo.

J. L. Conner,
Physician and Surgeon,
Brumley Mo.

G. W. Shelton,
Physician and Surgeon,
Rocky Mt., Mo.

Special attention given to diseases of
Women and Children.

Geo. W. Tremain,
Physician and Surgeon,
OCULIS and AURIST
P. O. address, Tusculum, Mo.

O. A. Bowman,
DENTIST,
California, Mo.

Will visit Tusculum on the 4th Tuesday
of each month and remain two days.

Daniel Cummings,
Notary Public & Land Agent,
Tusculum, Mo.

Wm. E. Lorton,
Notary Public & Conveyancer,
Jim Henry Township,
Miller — — County — — Missouri.

Will attend to all business entrusted to
him promptly.

SUBSCRIBE
AT ONCE
FOR THE

BANNER,

THE ONLY
NEWSPAPER
PUBLISHED IN
MILLER COUNTY.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the XXXth General Assembly.

THE MESSAGE.

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES:

I welcome you to the halls of your ardu-
ous labors. An attentive and intelligent
constituency, whose voice you will speak on
the important questions which will come be-
fore you, will anxiously await the results.
The provisions of the Constitution limit and
restrict the powers of the Legislature. The
great object has been to restrict legislative
action, unless it can be general and not spe-
cial. Hence local and special legislation has
been prohibited. If a statutory enactment
shall be beneficial to the people of this coun-
try, it is presumed it will be beneficial to all
the people of this State. There has been a
great change in public opinion on this sub-
ject within my recollection. In former years
it was said that a man would not invest
his money in manufacturing and other en-
terprises unless those engaging in the busi-
ness could obtain a special charter of incor-
poration; and when a general law was advocat-
ed in order to dispense with such special
legislation, it was argued no one would risk
his capital, when the general law was subject
to change or repeal by a subsequent Legisla-
ture. Those urging such objections to gen-
eral laws for incorporation and little or no
faith in the capacity of the people to govern
themselves. Special laws creating corpora-
tions are prohibited; and in those States
whose constitutions on that subject are simi-
lar to our own, many corporations exist,
formed under a general law. So incorporation
under the general law is created every
day in the State. I refer to those provisions
of our Constitution which prohibit local and
special legislation, so that the General As-
sembly, as well as the Chief Executive of
this State, may not, in the great desire to
serve the people, be unmindful of the salutary
provisions. The Governor is required, at
the commencement of each session of the
General Assembly to give information of the
condition of the Treasury is a subject of
grave importance, and hence I speak of it first.

THE TREASURY.

The House of Representatives, by resolution,
requested the Treasurer to inform the House
how much there was in the Treasury, and
where the same was deposited or kept. He
replied the money of the State was deposit-
ed and kept as follows:

Bank of St. Joseph, Mo. \$1,034,998 43

National Bank State of Mis- 99,246 54

National Exchange Bank, Jef- 2,180 61

erson City, Mo. 10,020 60

In vault..... 1,155,446 16

Total..... 1,555,446 16

The Treasurer named the several items to
which the money belonged. He also says:

"I further state that, inasmuch as there is
no statutory law giving effect to section 15,
article 10 of the Constitution, I have not ob-
served the requirements of the same, but
have the various funds in my custody so sit-
uated that I can subject the same to the
requirements of any legislation that may be
adopted for the government of the Treasury
Department. I may further state that I have
taken a bond from the Bank of St. Joseph,
for my own protection, for one million dol-
lars. Believing that the present General
Assembly would, at an early day, enact laws
enforcing the Constitution, the funds in my
custody have been temporarily deposited in the
treasury banks for safe keeping, and no in-
terest has been paid for the same."

Bills to carry into effect the provisions of
section 15, article 10, were introduced and
were passed by each house of the General
Assembly, but they differed in their provisions.
The Legislature failed to enact any laws to
carry into effect the provisions of said section
15, to regulate the deposits and safe custody
of the public moneys. The State Treasurer
was thus left to be governed by the statute
law in the discharge of his official duties.

The Treasurer gave his official bond as re-
quired by law in the sum of one million dol-
lars. With eleven sureties, a portion of whom
justified to the amount of \$1,555,000, which
bond was filed with the Secretary of State,
with my approval of the same indorsed there-
on. If the sureties of the Treasurer should
become insolvent, or refuse from the State,
nowhere is the authority given to the Gov-
ernor or any other officer, to require a new
bond or additional security to be given. It is
true, such request might be made, but there
is no power or authority to coerce a compli-
ance, or penalty for non-compliance.

In the month of August, 1878, the Mastin
Bank failed, and its assets were placed in the
hands of its assignee. At the date of its fail-
ure the State Treasurer claimed to have to
his credit in that bank the sum of \$206,187-
80, moneys of the State. To secure the pay-
ment of his deposits in that bank he had
taken the bond of the bank in the sum of one
million dollars, with sureties, and also some
collaterals, which he had received from some
of the sureties on the bond. A portion of
these collaterals have been surrendered to the
parties who had pledged them and he has re-
ceived in cash the sum of \$200,000, which re-
duces his demand against that bank to the
sum of \$283,187 80.

RENEWAL FUNDING BONDS.

Bonds of this State to the amount of \$338,-
000 fell due at different periods in the year
1877, and bonds to the amount of \$490,000
fell due in 1878. The act of March 9th, 1878,
provided for the issue of new bonds, and
the proceeds of these bonds were directed
to be applied to the payment of bonds of
this State issued in the years 1855, 1856 and
1857. Those bonds were redeemable at the
pleasure of the Legislature at any time after
the expiration of twenty years from their
date. But, by the act referred to, it was de-
clared those bonds should be redeemed at the
expiration of twenty years from their respec-
tive dates. The bonds which fell due in 1878
fell due in the month of March, April, May,
August, October and December. By the
terms of this act no bonds could be issued at
a later date than the year 1877. The con-
stitution provides there shall be an annual
tax levied and collected, sufficient to pay
the accruing interest upon the bonded debt
of the State and to reduce the principal
thereof each year not less than \$250,000.
The intention of the Legislature was called to
the fact that whilst at least \$250,000 was re-
quired to be annually set apart for the exting-
uishment of the bonded debt of the State,
there would fall due in 1878, \$490,000 of
bonds. This would be in excess of the
amount required to be placed in the Sinking
Fund, and without a considerable increase in

the revenue, this sum could not be paid
without additional legislation. No addition-
al legislation on that subject was had. The
amount of \$1,328,000 of bonds fell due in
1877 and 1878 and there was no probability
the State would be able to pay more than
the sum of \$250,000 annually, as required by
the Constitution. It was then apparent that
as, under the act of March 29th, 1876, the only
bonds which could be found were those
which fell due in 1877, there would be a ne-
cessity to convene the Legislature to provide
for the exigency, or to fund the bonds which
fell due in that year. The latter course was
adopted. My predecessor stated to the Gen-
eral Assembly, in his message, "that in 1877
there will be to fund \$588,000, in 1878 \$240,
000, and none during the following four
years. As, under the act of March 29th,
1876, only the bonds falling due this year can
be funded, you will have to provide by a new
act for funding the excess, \$240,000, for 1878." It
was apparent to him that the State would
be compelled to fund in the years 1877 and
1878 the sum of \$828,000 of its bonded debt,
of the \$1,328,000 of bonds which fell due in
those years. The bonds were issued to aid in
the construction of the roads hereinafter
mentioned, and fell due at the times stated.

STATE BONDS MATURED IN 1877.

March 17, St. L. & Iron Mount'n \$ 99,000

April 13, St. Louis & Iron Mount'n 68,000

May 13, North Missouri Railroad 106,000

August 1, North Missouri Railroad 146,000

August 12, Cairo & Fulton R. R. 45,000

October 17, Cairo & Fulton R. R. 48,000

December 7, Pacific R. R. (S. W. B.) 831,000

Total in 1877..... \$838,000

STATE BONDS MATURED IN 1878.

March 4, Pacific Railroad (S. W. B.) \$146,000

June 2, Pacific Railroad (S. W. B.) 54,000

June 21, Pacific Railroad (S. W. B.) 66,000

October 16, Pacific R. R. (S. W. B.) 64,000

October 26, Pacific R. R. (S. W. B.) 71,000

Nov. 29, Pacific Railroad (S. W. B.) 62,000

Dec. 12, Cairo & Fulton Railroad 37,000

Total in 1878..... \$490,000

ADDITIONAL REVENUE NEEDED.

At the last session of the Legislature, when
the temporary loan of \$250,000 was recom-
mended by me, I advised steps should then
be taken to increase the revenue so that the
loan should be paid at its maturity from such
increase. For this purpose I recommend a
poll tax of one dollar be imposed on every
male person over the age of twenty-one, and
if this had been done, the loan then author-
ized would have been paid, principal and
interest, by the revenue from that source. If a
poll tax of one dollar shall be imposed,
and the same authority to collect it with the
collector now has for the collection of the tax
on personal property, I estimate \$300,000
would be collected, and the poll tax, it au-
thorized, can be added to the assessment list,
and placed on the tax book for this year.
More revenue must be raised and expenses
must be reduced. But little revenue is de-
rived from dram-shop licenses, and I am sat-
isfied the quantity of spirits used as a bever-
age has not been diminished much. If any
within the last few years. I recommend the
minimum tax to be levied on each dram
shop for State purposes, be not less than \$50
for every period of six months, (the mini-
mum tax is now \$25) and that no county,
city or town shall impose a greater tax than
the State imposes from a dram-shop license.
There are dram-shop keepers who pay only
from \$10 to \$100 per year for State purposes
and who pay several hundred dollars to the
city or town treasuries for a dram-shop
license. You are as well able to estimate as
I am, whether the property of the State will
be valued at high for the collection of taxes
this year as for the preceding years. The
State is slowly increasing in population, but
the value of property has been greatly de-
pressed for the past few years. There are
good reasons to believe this period of depres-
sion of values has ceased, and that we shall
now have prosperous times. Within this
State, in the last year, nearly 200 miles of
railroad have been put in operation, and
means are now being raised to speedily build
other railroads in our State. Such improve-
ments increase the value of property, add
wealth to the country, and invite and induce
immigration. It is not a pleasant task to in-
vite you to increase the taxes to be borne by
the people of the State. But when we con-
sider that the amount of taxes paid to the
State is only 40 cents on the \$100, it shows
the taxation for the State purposes is light.
The enormous taxes which the people of this
State pay are the county taxes, and taxes for
the erection of splendid edifices for school
houses, and interest on county or school in-
debtedness recklessly created several years
ago, before the great shrinkage of values.
The old maxim for all governments, nation-
al, State or municipal, is "to pay as you go,"
and this has been signally disregarded.

The expenditures for the first six months
of this year will be very large, and some of
them will not occur next year. The pay of
the General Assembly is estimated at \$145,
000; its contingent expenses, \$50,000; paper
for printing, printing reports and documents
ordered by the General Assembly, printing
journal, and printing and binding the revised
code and session acts, \$50,000 (a total of
\$245,000); the temporary loan \$250,000; and
the 25 per cent. of the revenue fund to be
paid to the "public school fund," or State
School Moneys in the month of March, and
the interest on the State bonds and certifi-
cates of indebtedness held by the State as

trustee for this fund, will all amount to about
\$537,000, which will be drawn from the
Treasury, principally in the month of April.
The amount paid out of the "public school
fund," or State school moneys, for the cor-
responding period of time last year, was
\$537,309 47. These sums will exaggerate one
million, one thousand three hundred and
six dollars, which the State may be called on
to pay on or before the first of July next.
The receipts of the revenue during the first
six months of this year, together with the
balance of the revenue fund, if all of it shall
be available, will be insufficient to meet
these demands. The temporary loan of \$250,-
000 must be renewed or extended for a longer
period of time. The important duty devolves
on you to diminish the expenses of the
State, to increase its revenues, and to provide
for the renewal of the temporary loan. In
such measures as you may devise to accom-
plish these objects, or any other measures for
the welfare of the people of the State, you
will have my concurrence and cordial co-op-
eration.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FUND.

The public school fund is invested in the
bonds and certificate of indebtedness of the
State, all bearing six per cent interest, the
income of which with 25 per cent of the gen-
eral revenue of the State, is applied to the
support of public schools. The fund is invest-
ed as follows:

Bonds of this State..... \$2,000,000 00

Certificate of indebtedness..... 900,000 00

Cash in treasury..... 467 11

Total..... \$2,900,467 11

The bonds of the State belonging to this
fund are in the custody of the Treasurer.

STATE INTEREST AND SINKING FUNDS.

The State Interest fund consist of a tax of
one-fifth of one per centum par annum levied
and collected on all property subject to tax-
ation. By the provisions of the Constitution
the proceeds of the tax shall be applied to
the payment of the interest on the bonded
debt of the State as it shall mature, and the
surplus, if any, shall be paid into the Sink-
ing Fund, and therefore be applied to the re-
demption of the bonded indebtedness of the
State. And there has been paid out of the
Sinking Fund, in the last two years, \$535,000
for the redemption of the public debt. Part
of this money was applied in payment of
twenty bonds, which interest, which have not
heretofore been reckoned as a part of the
debt of the State. The indebtedness of this
State on the 1st of January, 1877, was \$17,-
268,000. The indebtedness on the 1st of Janu-
ary, 1879 was \$16,758,000.

REVENUE.

The statute laws of this State of a general
nature must be revised by the Legislature,
or a plain and important injunction of the
Constitution will be disregarded.

FISH CULTURE.

By virtue of an act passed by the last Leg-
islature, provision was made for stocking the
river of this State with fish. Young fish,
principally salmon, have been sent to the
Commissioner of the United States, and have
been placed in our rivers. A further sup-
ply will be sent to this State during this year,
and will probably be distributed in other
streams. But a small sum of money was ap-
propriated to defray the expenses which
might be incurred, and therefore, unless the
Legislature shall make a further appropriation
for this object, a portion of the expense
attendant on the transportation of the small
 fry must be defrayed by the citizens residing
on the streams to be stocked with fish. The
object is to stock our rivers with fish which
will afford cheap and nutritious food. Fish
culture is no longer an experiment. With
very little expense and care the supply of
fish of a better quality than those which swim
in our streams will be largely increased.

THE OSAGE.

The Legislature at its last session appro-
priated \$2,000 to be expended in removing
obstructions to the navigation of the Osage
river at Bolton shoals. I was authorized and
required to appoint some practical business
man, familiar with the character of that river,
and having knowledge of what was necessary
to be done to remove the obstruction, to
superintend the removal of the bar. By
many it was believed that that sum was not
sufficient to accomplish the work. I appoint-
ed Hon. Jos. W. McClung, who possessed all
the qualifications named in the act, to super-
intend the work. The obstruction to the
navigation of the river is removed, and there
is at that bar as great a depth of water as
there is on the Shipley shoal, below the Bol-
ton bar. The superintendent made no charge
for his personal service in superin-
tending that work, and there is a small bal-
ance of the appropriation unexpended. I
trust there will be no further requirement for
the State to appropriate its moneys for the
improvement of that river, as the United
States has made an additional appropriation
for that purpose, and will undoubtedly ap-
propriate still further sums, to be disbursed
in that direction. The improvement of the
navigation of the Osage is a matter of vast
importance to the people residing on the
banks and in the vicinity of that river.

JOHN S. PHELPS.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., January 9,